



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., at 11 a.m. and 12 noon according to convenience. Baptisms and marriages may be arranged with the Chaplain. For whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rue do Onofrio.

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rue Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese at 8 a.m. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Biblical study to study the Holy Word at 11 a.m. Biblical study and preaching at 1 p.m. Baptisms at 3 p.m. Gospel preaching at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rue Ajuda 20, or Rue Conde de Barapandy 78.

M. DUCIRE, Pastor.

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9, English services at 4 p.m. Sunday. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays Sabbath School at 10 a.m.

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Botafogo.**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

A public square of Santiago was officially baptised "Brazil" on the 17th inst.

An extraordinary session of the Chilean congress is convened for October 15th.

A Santiago physician, Dr. Saldías, claims great success in treating broncho-pneumonia with inhalations of formalin.

An epidemic of measles has broken out in Santiago, Chile, and about 26,000 children were reported on the 23rd inst. to have been attacked by it.

A Santiago telegram of the 18th says that President Errázuriz will re-assume the presidency on October 4th, completely re-established in health.

The Lima newspapers took a terrible revenge on Chile by not making the slightest reference to Chilean independence on its anniversary of the 18th inst.

In Santiago, says a telegram of the 23rd, public opinion applauds the dispatch of the Chilean minister to Bolivia, Sr. Koning, but disapproves of its terms.

The note of the Chilean minister at Sucre that Chile will retain the Paruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica has caused great indignation among the respectable people there. Three young Argentines, one of whom had dishonorable intentions towards the girl, went to the ball uninvited like our Buenos Aires distinguished cads and tried to dance with the girl. This caused great indignation among the respectable people there. The native young gentlemen then drew knives and charged the crowd of mere foreigners, maiming Valpoite and wounding several others. Two policemen came and the sword of one broke at the hilt and he was seriously wounded. Another man who aided the police was seriously injured too, and the other policeman hurt. The savages escaped to the woods like their Chaco cousins. It is time the cat o'mine tails and not sentimentalism was used in dealing with the use of arms.—*R.A. Herald*.At Rosario the other night a ball was held by some Italians. Among the guests was a young girl engaged to be married to one Valpoite. Three young Argentines, one of whom had dishonorable intentions towards the girl, went to the ball uninvited like our Buenos Aires distinguished cads and tried to dance with the girl. This caused great indignation among the respectable people there. The native young gentlemen then drew knives and charged the crowd of mere foreigners, maiming Valpoite and wounding several others. Two policemen came and the sword of one broke at the hilt and he was seriously wounded. Another man who aided the police was seriously injured too, and the other policeman hurt. The savages escaped to the woods like their Chaco cousins. It is time the cat o'mine tails and not sentimentalism was used in dealing with the use of arms.—*R.A. Herald*.Those interested in the new system of sterilizing the meat, the first shipment of which left by the "Southern Cross," received a rude shock on Saturday morning last, when telegrams arrived giving further and fuller information concerning the meat on arrival. It appears that part was condemned altogether as unfit to eat, while the rest was sold at 2d. and 3d. per lb.! This doleful intelligence was the more disappointing as the early telegrams, evidently sent by some irresponsible person or persons, pointed to the experiment as having proved a success. Disappointing as this news is we sincerely hope that the promoters of the new system will not give up hope. It is unfortunately an expensive game experimenting in this manner, and there were some very long faces to be seen on Saturday morning last, but the mere fact that part of the cargo had a marketable value, in other words that some of the meat was declared by the inspectors to be quite fit to eat, prevents the experiment being considered a failure. That it has not come up to the expectations of those responsible for the shipment must, of course be allowed, but for the above-mentioned reason, if for no other, we shall hope and desire to see a further trial.—*Sport and Pastime*, Sept. 12.

The Argentine government, at the urgent request of the Uruguayan legation, has instructed the governor of Entre Ríos *in interdict* the revolutionists on the frontier. It is said that a foreign syndicate proposes to build a railway to the Iguazu falls, in the Mississipi territory. We very much doubt it. Perhaps some speculator has made the promise in order to get the concession.

The August report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that there were 16 patients under treatment on 1st August, 14 admitted during the month, 22 discharged and 8 under treatment on 31st August.

An unknown disease is reported as having appeared in Asuncion to which has been given the name of *mancha*. Several cases, some of them fatal, have occurred. It is to be hoped that this will not be male in fresh excuse for quarantines.—*Montevideo Times*.

A Montevideo telegram of the 16th states that the Uruguayan revolutionists in Buenos Aires are but few in number and have only a thousand rifles, two machine guns and one small cannon. Their commander, Gen. Mirónez, was in bed ill—as he should be.

Colonel Richieri, the new Argentine minister of war, has returned from Europe and has assumed the direction of that department. He is said to have purchased arms and munitions in Europe to an aggregate of fifty millions of pesos. This is how Argentina economises.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro say that it is possible that the visit of the Brazilian president may have to be postponed on account of economic and political reasons. Perhaps Argentina is the only South American state of which a president can safely leave his country.

—B. A. Herald, Sept. 15.

Telegrams from the 20th state that the Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary boards have finally come to an agreement in regard to quarantines. All steamers carrying a sanitary inspector will have free pratique; those without such official will be subject to five days quarantine counting from the departure from Rio de Janeiro. Rigid fumigations are required in Rio and at the River. Passengers detained at Flores island are to be landed at once.

A group of local capitalists has presented a plan to the municipality for the erection of a new public market in the Aguaí district, the cost being some \$10,000. These markets are all very well in their way, and to a certain extent a public convenience, but unfortunately the municipality makes them an excuse for interfering with and persecuting the free sale of provisions, meat, vegetables, and the forth, and thus they are converted into a detriment to public interests and a restriction of public rights.—*Montevideo Times*.

The new Argentine army bill provides for the following number of men for the next year:—Engineers: 4 field officers, 44 officers, 345 men, 6 civilians, total 402. Artillery: 15 field officers, 350 officers, 395 men, 29 civilians, total 4,071. Cavalry, 33 field officers, 308 officers, 220 men, 55 civilians, total 2,516. Grand total 8,513. The infantry are in 12 battalions and one of the Andine chasseurs, each of which is about the size of a company of European troops, the cavalry in 11 regiments of which is the escort of the President and each of which is about the size of an European squadron. The army will cost, says the *Buenos Aires Herald*, \$1,553 per man, exclusive of the remounting, pensions and returning funds. It has thus the honor of being the most costly on earth. (There is something wrong with the above figures, due perhaps to bad proof-reading.—*Ed. News*.)

Gold.

of which an important experiment was being made in the preservation and transport of meat by keeping it in chambers of sterilized air.

The first telegrams represented the experiment as a great success, saying that the meat had arrived in perfect condition, and an excellent dinner had already been cooked and eaten therefrom. Yesterday, however, a telegram arrived stating exactly the reverse; that the experiment was admitted as a failure, the meat had arrived discolored and in bad condition, a large quantity of it had been condemned by the experts as unfit for use, and the remainder only fetched 2d a pound for mutton and 3d for beef. As there is no means here of knowing which story is correct, we must await more reliable intelligence.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 8.

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Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO****10, Rue da Alfandega**

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Bronn & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.** (Caixa 103.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, Hamburg, and corresponds. M. A. von Rothschild, Soline, Frankfurt a. M.England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London, Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.France Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Institut Co., Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponds, and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.****LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.****PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.****Rio de Janeiro:****No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.**

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 27th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Porto, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWNS ON—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banca de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company—NEW YORK
State National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

PARIS AND FRANCE

Union Bank of London, Limited, London Stock Bank, Limited, Lazarus Brothers & Co., Henry Schroder & Co., Peter Mercel & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Ruffer & Sons.

LONDON

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and branches. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and Branches.

GERMANY

Schroeder Brüder & Co., Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

(Correspondents in all chief-cities.)

PORTUGAL

(J. M. Fernandes Guimaraes & Co., and their correspondents.) Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisboa.

ITALY

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova (Milan, Turin).

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
Manager.**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Level Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

76, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**Realized Capital** Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736
Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**9, Rua da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal.

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIST.

(The following is another extract from the Afterthoughts of a War Correspondent, by Mr. H. C. Shelley.)

Had Cäsar been handicapped in its early days by a Kimberley or a Johannesburg, history would probably have borne some record of the misdeeds of a French Oom Paul, and of the sacrifices of British blood and wealth which had to be expended in bringing him to account at things from the British standpoint.

There are so many points of likeness between the conditions prevailing in the English settlement of both South Africa and Canada. In each case there was a prior conquest by a race not British; in each case that primary conquest was overshadowed by a British settlement; and in each case the dual European invasion came into conflict with native races. But the attractions of each country were different, and those differences have had an enormous influence in determining the characters of the emigrants to the two countries. The bulk of English settlers in Canada went thither to find a home; the majority of those who seek the shores of South Africa are drawn thither by the specious glitter of hastily-acquired wealth. Such diverse motives appeal, of course, to diverse natures; they become a touchstone to test human character.

Need there be any surprise, then, that the South African colonist is found to be sullenly lacking when weighed against the Canadian colonist? Character will tell: the steadfast man, with home ideals and a purpose of industry, who leaves his native land with the desire to realise those ideals and practise that industry, threw into pitiful relief the other man who, lacking ideals of any kind, and controlled merely by the passion for wealth, hastened to the country which promises the quickest and biggest return of gold for the minimum amount of labour. Let these forces work out their destiny for a few generations in a new country and the result is easily foreseen. A state as well as a man reaps what it sows. In Canada we have a harvest of sturdy humanity, rich in all the qualities which render a state great and enduring; in South Africa we have a race enervated by gold lust and lacking in many of the elements which enoble human character...

The white population of South Africa is not large, and its greatest concentration is in the Johannesburg district. In fact, if you bad to select any one part of the country as being numerically representative, your choice would have to fall on Johannesburg; and let me say quite bluntly that I would a thousand times rather have to deal with the Boer than with the typical Johannesburger. I recall to my memory as I write the Johannesburger who represents far too large a class. He was a man of monumental ignorance, possessing an insatiate thirst for strong drinks, full of bombastic bluster, ruled solely by the passion for shelling everybody else, and quite wroth when anyone hinted that British blood was not being well spent in obtaining the rights of such as he. There were many of us in South Africa who grew sick at heart when we remembered that it was largely the presence in the country of such as this Johannesburger which was responsible for the waste of precious life we saw going on around us.

Considering the reason for his presence in the country, perhaps it is not surprising that the average South African colonist is a man of somewhat shallow character, and that he exists rather than lives. For him the treasures of literature and art are as though they did not exist. He does not read, except the most trivial of ephemeral trash. "But do you never take up a serious book, a book that will teach you something?" I asked one day, when wearied with talk about that kind of trash. "Oh, no," came the prompt reply "there is no fun in being serious, and we don't want to be taught anything in South Africa..."

It has been predicted that the chief mineral wealth of South Africa will be exhausted in a few generations, and I do not know that one is older than a friend to the country in wishing that prediction an even speedier fulfilment. When an end has been made of all those conditions which hold out a promise of hasty wealth, of riches to be gained without the payment for them of those habits of industry and sobriety which are the lifeblood of stable nations, then there will be good reason to hope that South Africa may evolve a type of colonist worthy to rank with the best of the empire. But so long as those conditions remain and are emphasised, so long will the type continue to be such as have described it—a source of weakness to the empire and a cause of injustice in the appraisement of that worthy minority which, in Natal and elsewhere, are contending for the best traditions of the British colonist.

If, even in his present state, the South African will give heed to a few words of wisdom, I would commend to him the address Virtue made to Hercules: "For of what is valuable and excellent the gods grant nothing to mankind without labour and care; if you desire to be honoured of any city you must benefit that city; if you long to be admired by all Greece for your merit you must endeavour to be of advantage to all Greece."

From *New York Times*, Aug. 12.**THE WAR IN COLOMBIA.**

A letter has been received by the American Bible Society from the Rev. Joseph Norwood, its agent, in the republic of Colombia. The letter tells of the suffering of the natives and the persecution of the foreigners, by the dominant forces now engaged in the civil war that is raging in that country. The letter is from Bucaramanga, and is dated June 20, and after stating the impossibility of carrying on his work, owing to the fact that the party in power is opposed to him, Mr. Norwood tells of a terrific battle near Bucaramanga which was visible from his house. The fight began May 11 and lasted, he says, with few intermissions in all its fury until 8. P. M. of May 25.

The losses were appalling, the *unitsiders* losing in killed, wounded, and captured 1,400 men out of a force of 8,000 actually engaged, while the loss of the *insiders* reached a total of 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 100 captured, of a force of 15,000 fighting men. Both parties claimed the victory, but Mr. Norwood says the real cause of the cessation of the battle was the fact that both sides ran out of ammunition. But from the letter it appears that the *insiders* were the real victors, for the *unitsiders* withdrew, though in perfect order, leaving the field in charge of the enemy.

From the outset the *unitsiders* have been bitter enemies of the foreigners, claiming that they are enemies of the government, and have in consequence been waging an incessant warfare against all persons of foreign birth.

Dr. S. B. Harris, a medical missionary, who is with Mr. Norwood in Bucaramanga, the letter says, was forced to dismount from his mule in one of the public streets of the city, and the mule and equipment were taken from him, while Dr. Harris was imprisoned for several hours with soldiers and criminals.

He also suffered other indignities, though he had not given the slightest cause for complaint, his house being entered on the 11th of June and several articles of property taken from him. Mr. Norwood says that personally he has been treated badly. The *unitsiders*, he says, respect the foreigners, and give paper vouchers when they take anything contraband from them. Speaking of the condition of the poorer classes, he says:

"The poverty, hunger, and suffering of the poor ever since the first battle have been indeed terrible, and have grown worse and worse, until the situation is heartrending. Many are dying of absolute hunger though willing to work if they could, and many more are so anaemic that they are running into dropsy. Should the war continue three months longer, the condition of the poor will be as bad as it was in any part of Cuba during her war with Spain. The conscription of nearly every male from eleven or twelve to sixty years of age, and the confiscation of every living thing from the chicken to the family cow or ox, are impoverishing, and orders for searching all houses, under pretext of looking for arms, mules or saddles, give the soldiers the opportunity to take off with them, in many cases, the last extra skirt that the poor women have, the last mouthful of food that they have procured for their already hungry and starving children, and even the common earthenware of the household, not leaving even the bowls and soup plates made of gourds."

Mr. Norwood says that he, with his wife and Dr. Harris, do all they can to aid the sick and wounded, and in feeding the more helpless of the hungry, and have spent about \$6,400 in Colombian currency (\$600 gold) in this work.

Speaking of his own experiences and hardships, he says in conclusion:

"If it had been possible to get letters through to the United States, we would have been calling upon our Christian friends to help us, but as that has been impossible, we have had to do the best we could, shut in from the outside world, as we are, and cut off from all fountains of supply except what is produced in this im-

[September 25th, 1900.]

mediate neighborhood. We have spent days without seeing a piece of bread, eating only yucca and apio (roots used for bread by the poor) and a little rice. Meat is worth 50 cents per pound, and frequently there is not enough in market for one-tenth of the population, and some days not any."

MR. DOOLEY.

OS NEW DISEASES.

It may be a thrill blasphemous, Hinnyssy, but I'm inclined to believe that Moses had a soft soap wid his sivin plagues in Agypt because if he was on the Sanitary Commission to-day he'd hand in his papers pretty quick. I tell ye its enough to make old Aiskillapins turn in his grave and grin at the disases he has missed. God be wid the good times when we had nothin' but the maysis and the bronkaytis or the chicken pock. Yis, proud people we wor whin wan of the chilfer was laid up wid so daycent and aristocratic a disease as scarlatina; why the chilfer used to like it. I was so affict in when the naboras came round wid their port wine an their grapes and their sugarstick all tryin to stale a sample for their own nursery. Begorra, Hinnyssy, our family kept a gas works goin buying gas tar fur disinfectin purposes.

"Now I'm thinkin that the medical men are sittin up night and day studyn' the laythen mythology for new names for cold illins. Yiz know be common rasonnys a spade's a spade, but be uncommon rasonnys yez develop the bronkaytis into the influenza and the guitar, but yez use the same cimidies. The bicycle craze is bad enough, but the craze yis have for makin new disases bates Benaguer be (and that town bates his snyttic magisty be a short nose). Between the bubonic plague and the yellow fever yiz have made a fine kettle of fish in this town. I belave a visitation from hivin won't stop to hold palver wid any medical man and mayther yer rat traps nor yer quarantine laws will stop a disase if a man arrives here from Timbuck o wid a sore toe. Yiz say he has the beri beri or some other alcoholic complaint. This interview him, ask him his age and sex and how much money he has got, thin ye quarrantone him and burn his clothes, when ye have gone through his pockets. If a man has a Bonhia flannel shirt on yiz put him under strict supervision and make him change his shirt (for the idya of anythin' from Bombyx suggests the bubonic plague). Yet distroy the country and the law makers fillin their pockets. It strikes me, Hinnyssy, that bye and bye yer docthors will fill the public mind wid the fact that man is made wrong, that he should have a couple of more lungs, or the culves in his legs ought to be in front. As coruse they are gettin along wid ther up-to-date disases, their bicycle back, their golf twist and even in the States ye can't play a quick game of forty five widout the police disinfectin ye for cardiac fever. Yiz can smit it up in wan or two words from our old friend Shakespayre, 'Physician cure thyself.'

Their human disases are only a pibble on the bacne ay plagues. Our daily bread is dangerous, our mate and drink is wrong. In the cold country yer sheep dies in the ditch and yiz ate him. Yer cow gets the maysis and yiz invite yer neibor to dinner and yez see the consequence. What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve for. For all this we can still produce a daycent Britan. At yer daily bread widout constitutin' the medical g.z. etc and yez'll never suffer from indigestion. Yer microbe killers, are all a banney. If yer beef has cluercosis, it's only consumption, and unto was made for consump'ion, so ate and be thankful. The plague business is only a delusion, a mockery and a snare made for replenishin the pockets of a needy government, and if any man has the scarlet fever or the influenza he ought to be daysent enough to keep it in the family and not hand it round to them as doesn't want it.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

Score of match on 26th August between team for São Paulo and Next 13:

NEXT 13.

E. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....	28
R. Morrissey, b. do.....	11
W. T. Giums, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	11
E. V. Morrissey, b. Slater.....	8
G. H. Lomas, c. Jackson, b. Slater.....	2
J. W. Elworthy, b. Jackson.....	0
L. F. A. Nobrega, b. Slater.....	0
C. H. T. Allen, c. Tootal, b. Jackson.....	0
C. N. Atlee, b. Slater.....	1
H. Hargreaves, c. Conolly, b. Jackson.....	4
O. W. Rolls, not out.....	0
S. Francis, b. Slater.....	0
A. G. C. Blake, b. Jackson.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	52

S. PAULO TEAM.

V. Tatam, b. R. Morrissey.....	28
C. A. Conolly, b. Giums.....	11
N. W. Jackson, b. R. Morrissey.....	8
H. G. Pierce, c. Nobrega, b. R. Morrissey.....	2
E. A. Tootal, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
E. A. H. Roberts, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
W. P. Slater, c. Hargreaves, b. Giums.....	0
F. Robinson, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
A. E. Ridgway, b. do.....	0
H. L. Smyth, not out.....	0
A. L. Stuttlefield, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	52

In the second innings the Next 13 sent Lomas and Morrissey to face the bowling

Conolly and Roberts, and made 81 for 4 wickets—Lomas 49, E. V. Morrissey 30, Rolls 0, Nobrega 0, Allen 0, E. Morrissey not out 0.

CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.

Cricket match played at Paysandu between Mr. Cox's XII and Mr. Bunn's XII on 7th and 8th September, 1900, resulting in a win by Mr. Cox's eleven, by 8 wickets.

MR. BUNN'S XII.

1st Innings.

H. C. Boquet, b. Giums.....	28
R. Gifford, b. Giums.....	8
C. Henderson, b. Giums.....	5
R. H. Robinson, b. R. Morrissey.....	3
S. Francis, l.b.w.b., b. R. Morrissey.....	5
R. McNair, l.b.w.b., b. R. Morrissey.....	5
C. H. Pullen, b. Giums.....	19
C. N. Atlee, b. R. Morrissey.....	3
H. Allen, b. E. R. Morrissey.....	1
E. E. Hime, b. Giums.....	3
W. B. Douglas, b. R. R. Morrissey.....	9
T. D. Bunn, not out.....	15
Extras.....	15
Total.....	99

MR. COX'S XII.

1st Innings.

E. Morrissey, b. R. H. Robinson.....	8
G. E. Cox, b. R. H. Robinson.....	16
R. Morrissey, b. R. H. Robinson.....	18
E. R. Morrissey, b. R. H. Robinson.....	47
L. E. A. Nobrega, b. Gifford.....	21
W. T. Giums, not out.....	55
C. A. Cox, b. Pullen.....	3
A. C. Blake, b. C. H. Allen.....	6
P. E. Swarwick, b. R. Gifford.....	6
A. MacMillan, b. Gifford.....	5
Extras.....	17
Total.....	203

MR. BUNN'S XII.

2nd Innings.

H. C. Boquet, b. Giums.....	2
R. McNair, b. E. R. Morrissey.....	32
C. N. Atlee, b. Giums.....	0
C. Henderson, l.b.w.b., b. E. V. Morrissey.....	27
C. H. Allen, b. E. V. Morrissey.....	16
Gifford, b. Ernest Morrissey.....	0
C. H. Pullen, b. E. V. Morrissey.....	3
S. Francis, c. Blake, b. Giums.....	5
R. H. Robinson, b. E. Morrissey.....	9
E. E. Hime, l.b.w.b., b. E. Morrissey.....	9
W. B. Douglas, c. E. Morrissey, b. Giums.....	13
T. D. Bunn, not out.....	0
Extras.....	27
Total.....	142

MR. COX'S XII.

2nd Innings.

Ernest Morrissey, not out.....	11
H. V. Morrissey, b. Gifford.....	16
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
A. C. Blake, not out.....	3
Extras.....	5
Total for 2 wickets....	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MR. BUNN'S XII

1st Innings.

W. T. Giums.....	5	114	67	3	—
C. A. Conolly.....	0	15	19	0	—
R. Morrissey.....	0	42	29	0	—
R. Gifford.....	0	12	16	0	—
NICHEROV					
N. W. Jackson.....	2	114	68	4	2
W. P. Slater.....	1	126	58	3	1
C. H. Allen.....	1	12	7	1	1

2nd Innings.

W. T. Giums.....	4	42	99	—	4
E. Morrissey.....	4	37	72	—	1
W. T. Giums.....	5	41	78	—	3
E. Morrissey.....	4	33	44	—	1
H. Hargreaves, —	5	12	—	—	—

dispensed tea, which was highly appreciated by the numerous visitors.
The scores were :

RIO				
N. W. Jackson, c. Tootal, b. E. Morrissey.....	86			
V. N. Tatam, b. Giums.....	7			
H. C. Boquet, b. do.....	82			
H. G. Pierce, c. Lomas, b. E. Morrissey.....	41			
R. McNair, c. Lomas, b. E. Morrissey.....	0			
F. H. Robinson, c. Tootal, b. E. Morrissey.....	0			
C. Henderson, b. E. Morrissey.....	0			
W. P. Slater, c. E. Morrissey, b. Giums.....	9			
C. H. T. Allen, b. E. Morrissey.....	5			
H. W. Stacey, c. E. Morrissey, b. Giums.....	2			
J. Robinson, not out.....	0			
Extras.....	29			
Total.....	261			

NICHEROV

Total for 4 wickets...

BOWLING ANALYSIS

RIO	Wickets	Balls	Runs	M. overs	Wickets
W. T. Giums...	5	114	67	3	—
C. A. Conolly...	0	15	19	0	—
R. Morrissey...	0	42	29	0	—
R. Gifford...	0	12	16	0	—

NICHEROV

Total for 4 wickets...

BOWLING ANALYSIS

R. Morrissey.....	2	10	72	3	6
W. T. Giums.....	5	41	78	—	3
E. Morrissey.....	4	33	44	—	1
H. Hargreaves, —	5	12	—	—	—

2nd Innings.

W. T. Giums.....	4	42	99	—	4
E. Morrissey.....	4	37	72	—	1
W. T. Giums.....	5	41	78	—	3
E. Morrissey.....	4	33	44	—	1
H. Hargreaves, —	5	12	—	—	—

No balls

W. T. Giums.....	4	42	99	—	4
E. Morrissey.....	4	37	72	—	1
W. T. Giums.....	5	41	78	—	3
E. Morrissey.....	4	33	44	—	1
H. Hargreaves, —	5	12	—	—	—

RIO

NICHEROV

Total for 4 wickets...

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MR. COX'S XII

1st Innings.

E. Morrissey, not out.....	11
H. V. Morrissey, b. Gifford.....	16
H. Hargreaves, b. Jackson, b. Slater.....	0
G. H. Lomas, c. Jackson, b. Slater.....	2
J. W. Elworthy, b. Jackson.....	0
L. F. A. Nobrega, b. Slater.....	0
C. H. T. Allen, c. Tootal, b. Jackson.....	0
C. N. Atlee, b. Slater.....	1
H. Hargreaves, c. Conolly, b. Jackson.....	4
O. W. Rolls, not out.....	0
S. Francis, b. Slater.....	0
A. G. C. Blake, b. Jackson.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	52

S. PAULO TEAM.

V. Tatam, b. R. Morrissey.....	28
C. A. Conolly, b. Giums.....	11
N. W. Jackson, b. R. Morrissey.....	8
H. G. Pierce, c. Nobrega, b. R. Morrissey.....	2
E. A. Tootal, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
E. A. H. Roberts, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
W. P. Slater, c. Hargreaves, b. Giums.....	0
F. Robinson, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
A. E. Ridgway, b. do.....	0
H. L. Smyth, not out.....	0
A. L. Stuttlefield, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	52

In the second innings the Next 13 sent Lomas and Morrissey to face the bowling

E. Morrissey, not out.....	13
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 16.—Prince Ching says the Chinese court is within 60 miles of Pekin and says the Emperor Kwang-su is desirous of negotiating peace.—The Boers are concentrating between Pekin and Tientsin.—The latest news from Pekin to the effect that the foreign ministers and allied generals have decided that they have no powers to negotiate peace. (This is inexplicable. It looks like a subterfuge to avoid negotiating.)—It is reported in Shanghai that Prince Ching has informed the foreign legations of an imperial edict which orders the extermination of the Boxers, calling them bandits.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says that five British subjects, fugitives from the Transvaal, were arrested some days ago for conspiring to assassinate President Kruger. The latter is now lodged at the governor's palace and is afforded ample protection, but he is not permitted to see Mr. Schmitz Burger, his substitute, who arrived yesterday to consult him.—The Portuguese government has granted permission for Pres. Kruger to leave Lourenço Marques for Europe.—The decree dissolving parliament is expected in a few days.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

SEPT. 7.—It is stated that Li-Hung-Chang has telegraphed direct to Russia that he can, with the assistance of other Chinese dignitaries, put Kwang-su on the throne and maintain him there, but he can by no means guarantee the punishment of Prince Tuan.—The Times learns that the new German minister to China says the German troops will remain in Pekin until peace is established and satisfaction given for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.—It is now stated that the British parliament will be dissolved on the 29th inst.—Five new cases of bubonic pest were to-day reported from Ghosow.

SEPT. 18.—Gen. Gaselee reports an explosion of a black powder magazine at Tung-chien, killing an English captain and 16 men, and wounding 20 men.—Military tribunals have been established in Pekin for the trial of Boxers.—The Chinese are drilling in the West River district, from South Africa it is telegraphed that the Boers have destroyed the bridge at Krinkopie port and have burned 300 wagons.—The Standard says Pres. Kruger will embark for Europe on the Dutch cruiser "Gelderland".—A Capetown telegram says Gen. Botha was resolved to resist to the last extremity.—The Boers have invaded the Free State near Bradford and are cutting off supply trains.—A report is current at Lourenço Marques of a great battle near Komati-pont where the Boers had resigned with their artillery.—Gen. Botha is reported to have checked the advance of Gen. French at Roodepoort. (Gen. Botha has not resigned after all?)—The Queen has designated the Duke of York to preside at the opening of the first parliament of the Australian confederation.—The London press is discussing the Brazilian situation and considers that the credit of the country will not suffer.

SEPT. 20.—A Hong-Kong dispatch says an imperial edict has definitely appointed Prince Ching, Li-Hung-Chang and Chung (hoi) of Shanghai as peace negotiators with the foreign powers.—A Morning Post telegram from Shanghai says a British expedition has been sent to Shun-hai-kou to counteract Russian designs on the railway from Tien-tsin to that place.—A Times telegram from Shanghai says it has been decided that Sir Claude Macdonald shall exchange posts with the British minister to Japan, Sir Ernest M. Satow.—A report is current that Lord Roberts will leave South Africa on the 29th, leaving Gen. Kittochew in command. (This is improbable as Gen. Buller will be the senior officer in the field).—Two new cases of bubonic pest were reported from Glasgow to-day.

SEPT. 19.—The London papers in discussing the Chinese question affirm that some of the powers are exacting the surrender of Prince Tuan before negotiations are opened.—The Chinese are reported to have abandoned the Woosung forts.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says the Kaffirs have attacked a Portuguese battery.—Lord Roberts telegraphed yesterday that Nelspruit had been occupied and that Gen. French's division is moving east.—A Capetown dispatch says the Boers had surprised a British camp at Komati-pont, capturing 20 officers and 200 men.

SEPT. 21.—It is now said the Russian legislation will remain at Pekin.—The Times learns that an American detachment had left Pekin to rescue a Christian colony at Shunghien.—The viceroy of Nankin is opposed to the return of the missionaries to reopen primary schools and hospitals in that city.—Li-Hung-Chang has arrived at Tientsin.—The allies have succeeded in capturing the Pei-tang forts.—A telegram from Pretoria says that Lord Roberts has authorized British control of the Netherlands railway.—London papers state that the government has received numerous offers for the purchase of mining concessions in the Transvaal. The offers for the Bevapraatzien mining claims alone, if accepted, will pay all the expenses made by Great Britain with the war.—One more case of pest is reported from Glasgow.—The loss of the Br. str. "Chartists" with 113 lives is reported.

SEPT. 22.—The Morning Post says the Russians are constructing a maritime station at Chinouptoo.—The viceroy of Nankin has ordered the obstruction of the channel near

the Kiang-yin forts to impede a German expedition ascending the Yang-tse kiang.—The allies captured Pei-taelin on the 17th.—From South Africa Methuen has succeeded in capturing a Boer supply train near Hurt.—It is said that numerous groups of Boers are crossing the frontier into Portuguese territory.—A Capetown telegram says that President Steyn has transferred the Free State presidency to Judge Herzog, who has issued a proclamation inciting the Boers to resist British annexation to the death.

France.

SEPT. 16.—Advices from Pekin state that three Russian regiments have left there and two more are preparing to leave. There will be 70,000 allied soldiers left, of which 8,000 Russians and 22,000 Japanese. The allies are preparing special quarters for the winter. The Russian legation is to be removed to Tientsin.

SEPT. 17.—Le Matin affirms that Pres. Kruger is authorized to treat for peace on conditions of local autonomy for the two republics under the suzerainty of Great Britain.—In an encounter with the allies near Tientsin, the Boxers had 200 killed.

SEPT. 18.—Pekin dispatches state that Prince Ching has telegraphed abroad soliciting powers for the foreign legations there to negotiate peace.—The Chinese forces are said to be concentrating at Sin-gan-fou.—The Paris journals affirm that Brazilian credit is not touched by the bank troubles in Rio.

SEPT. 19.—A part of the Sahara exploring party has arrived at Brazzaville, on the Congo.—Negotiations with the Cilalis strikers have been renewed.

SEPT. 20.—The strike at Calais has terminated.—Shanghai telegram states that great agitation has broken out in Nanking.—The viceroy of Sze-Chouen has left for Shan-si at the head of 10,000 men to assist Emperor Kwang-su.—The French journals approve Germany's proposal in regard to exacting the surrender of the chiefs of the insurrection. (Of course; this is the spirit of militarism.)—A fake telegram advises an attack on the Pei-tang forts this morning, which are defended vigorously by the Chinese.—The autumn manoeuvres of the northern and southern armies in France terminated to-day at Amilly in a grand review of 100,000 men.

SEPT. 21.—The French consul at Canton reports grave disorders at Santal. The Catholic and Protestant missionaries succeeded in escaping.—President Loubet has decreed amnesty for all persons concerned in the Dreyfus case, both civil and military.—Sir Tonquin, the Argentine financial agent, has withdrawn his application for a loan to convert the Argentine debt.

SEPT. 22.—Paris telegrams are exclusively occupied with the reception of the French mayors in that city.

United States.

SEPT. 16.—A New York telegram announces the death of Admiral Sceurin.—Consul Goodwin comes from Shanghai that because of Admiral Seymour having protested against Li-Hung-Chang's being sent to Pekin by a Russian cruiser, that official's departure has been delayed.

SEPT. 18.—Gen. Coffey telegraphs that the Russian engineers estimate two months time for repairing the railway to Tientsin.—At High Island, a bathing place on the Texas coast, 40 lives were lost in the recent cyclone.

SEPT. 19.—The Chinese minister at Washington says the demands of Germany and other powers that the leaders of the insurrection in China shall be surrendered, is impossible of execution.—Senator Coffey (and Coffey, as previously embodied) has declined the presidential nomination.

SEPT. 20.—Up to last evening the number of miners on strike was estimated at 126,000.—Official returns give the loss of life in Texas by the great cyclone some days ago as something less than 12,000.—Gen. MacArthur telegraphs that 149 Americans had been defeated by 800 Philippines at Mavita, the former losing 24 and the latter 16 men killed.

SEPT. 21.—Gen. Coffey telegraphs that only one Russian regiment has left Pekin. (One can not believe a single press telegram.)—The American expedition to Shunghien has returned to Pekin without encountering the enemy.—Another battalion of marines is to be sent to the Philippines.

SEPT. 22.—The Herald says President McKinley will use his friendly offices to reopen diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France.—It is said that majority of the Cuban delegates elected last Saturday to a convention for organizing local government, are anti-American. (This is not at all surprising!)—It runs in the blood.—Serious conflicts with strikers have occurred in the Shenandoah district. Martial law has been declared there.

Spain.

SEPT. 16.—The government has resolved to re-establish constitutional guarantees in Madrid.—A new cruiser, called the "Catalina," was launched at Cartagena to-day.

SEPT. 18.—Decree re-establishing civil procedure published yesterday.—It is said the government will ask an appropriation of ten millions of pesetas in next budget for military defense.

SEPT. 19.—Premier Silvela confesses that the situation in Catalonia is sufficiently disquieting. Many factories in Barcelona have

been closed; one report says 420. The strikers are said to number 1,500.

SEPT. 22.—A Barcelona telegram says the shops in that city are continuing to close their doors because of the existing industrial crisis. (How much longer will the Spanish people submit to exorbitant taxation and petty fiscal tyranny?)

SEPT. 23.—The death of General Martinez Campos occurred at Zarzana to-day. He was 66 years of age.

Germany.

SEPT. 16.—The death of Prince Henry of Hesse is announced.

SEPT. 17.—Advices from Tientsin announce the arrival there of 12,000 German troops.—A German force has burned Liang and has killed 100 Boxers.

SEPT. 18.—Count von Waldersee has arrived at Hong-Kong.—Germany proposes that the powers shall exact the surrender of all the instigators of the recent rebellion, including Prince Tuan, before peace negotiations are opened.—The 16th socialist congress at Mayence condemns the attitude of all the powers, especially Germany, toward the Imperial war.

SEPT. 19.—A Pekin telegram says the allied expedition to Peking has been compelled to return because of the flooded condition of the country.

SEPT. 20.—The dock laborers strike at Hamburg has terminated.

SEPT. 21.—Berlin advices from China announces the capture of Ciang-hiang, 250 Boxers being killed.—Count von Waldersee has arrived at Shanghai.—At Berlin it is said that Italy, Austria and France have accepted the German proposal for the surrender of the Chinese rebel leaders before opening peace negotiations.

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 16.—Advices received at The Hague state that Pres. Kruger comes to Europe empowered to treat for peace.

SEPT. 17.—Preparation are making at Amsterdam for the reception of President Kruger.

SEPT. 20.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Vienna.—A telegram from The Hague says the Dutch government had offered a cruiser to bring President Kruger to Holland, with the knowledge of the British government.

SEPT. 21.—When the Shah arrived at Vienna a suspicious man was arrested when trying to approach his Asiatic person. The man carried a revolver and is thought to have had sinister designs. (Oh, Shah!)

SEPT. 22.—A Russian steamer has gone aground near Port Said, interrupting the Suez canal.—700 Bulgarians have been expelled from Romania.—Heavy and incessant rains have caused extensive inundation at Calcutta.

I GREAT INVENTION.

TW WHISTLES AND BOILS AND MAKES TEA.

It is difficult to get up at the best of times. As the days grow shorter and colder it will become virtually impossible. How thankful we all ought to be then for Mr. J. Harris Watling's combined automata alarm clock, spirit lamp, kettle, tea-pot, and cup and saucer!

The common or garden clock is familiar to us all as house-hold words; John Peel's "View holla was nothing to it." We also know that the kettle for the morning tea always selects the moment when you're in the middle of your bath to begin boiling over. Mr. Watling has thought of all that and provided for it.

The alarm of his highly-evolved alarm clock releases a catch, which strikes a muted bell which lights the spirit lamp, which boils the kettle, which makes the tea. Then you get up. The kettle is not like a vulgar kettle with spout and lid. Its top is screwed on and holds a whistle, which blows when the water boils. For a spout it has a syphon which begins to run also when the water boils. It runs into a cup which contains a strainer which contains the tea.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Watling will soon perfect his attachment for running downstairs and fetching up the milk.—Daily Mail.

[The Mail editor is expecting too much. He will next want the clock to go out in the pasture for the cow, do the milking, and bring in buttered toast with the morning paper.—Ed. News.]

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

A volunteer, writing to the Aberdeen Express, says that an officer of the Gordon Highlanders on July 3 paraded M. Company and thus elegantly addressed them: —

"You are a dirty, filthy, lousy, loathsome lot of creatures. You volunteered for this work. We did not want you. We could have done without you. Open your shirts and let me see your skins." Those who were lucky enough to have shirts opened them and as he went down the line he used the expressions: "Disgusting!" "Stinking!" "Filthy!" "Now, look here," he said, "if I have a fault to find with one of you again I will give you three hours' extra drill a day." (How he could have managed this I don't know, because we have duty from half past six morning till dark and consider ourselves lucky if we get one night out of five.) "And as long as you are under me, I demand, 'I will make your lives miserable.'

No doubt we were not perfection as far as cleanliness is concerned, but what could he expect? We have not had a clean shirt or a pair of socks since we left Bloemfontein in the end of April and have had heavy marching and stiff, fighting all the way to Pretoria and back here—that is, Germiston, again. Many of the regiment have been walking without shoes and most of them have only uppers to their shoes. As for being lousy, there was not one man in the regiment who was not in the same condition. All the troops at the front are as bad.

This letter, says Mr. Charles Williams, the war critic of the Morning Leader, himself in favor of the war, is typical of many received, leaving no doubt as to the conduct of several officers. Many of these volunteers are University men. To be addressed in this way by a vulgar scamp of an ornamental officer, is merely more than human flesh and blood can stand.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A poor Spanish woman was deserted by her husband. She advertised for him and after some time received an answer from the prison. The answer asked her to send him money to the national hotel, at La Plata, where he was an unwilling guest. The woman stoned herself to send some, and some time afterwards went to visit the prison; here she saw not her husband but a perfect stranger to whom she had been supplying money. It seems that prisoners are allowed to read the newspapers and write letters without any control, and many a crime is plotted and even carried out within the very prisons. It is true restraint was exercised with prisoners who should not be allowed money or such luxuries as newspapers.—B. A. Herald.

—We have heard it said that there are Argentines born who believe that Argentina would be better as a British colony. We have never met such an Argentine yet, nor do we want to meet him. We doubt very much that any rational man would profess such a strange and unnatural patriotism. We once heard a very prominent and candid British capitalist discuss this question, and we considered his remarks worthy of committing to memory. "If the British invasions had been victorious," he said, "I doubt very much if British capital would have had such an opening here as it has had under the republican regime. We should not have had to struggle against certain disadvantages. I grant that; but on the other hand we should not have had one quarter of the opportunities which we now enjoy. Argentina would have made a splendid British colony, but not for the Argentines. It would have been all up with them." At the present our railways pay dividends, our insurance companies do a fine business. It is no uncommon thing to hear of banks paying over 10% and even 20%. We make it out of our Argentine friends under our own regime they would not be here to make it out of. We prefer Argentina to our own colonies—and her freedom has paid us well. These remarks were made at a reception given to a certain public man of note two years ago.—Southern Cross, Sept. 14.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Caracas telegram of the 19th says Venezuela has asked the United States to obtain a revocation of the supplementary duty imposed on Venezuelan coffee in France.

THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

The decree signed by the President of France on August 29th, in regard to a reduction in the import duty on coffee, is as follows:

By virtue of the law of January 1st, 1892, regarding the establishment of the customs tariff, and the law of February 21, 1900, especially article VI, in the following terms:—The government is authorised for two years to confer the benefit of the minimum tariff contained in article I provisionally upon imports at present subject to the general tariff. The duration of the concession shall not exceed two years, and the law of July 17, 1900, modifying the customs table for coffee in the bean and in pellicles; it is decreed: Article I.—The rates fixed in the minimum tariff are applicable provisionally up to December 31, 1900, to the goods mentioned in article I, of the laws of February 21 and July 17, 1900, if coming from Portugal, German, British, Danish, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese colonies, possessions, and protectorates, the United States of North America, the five Central American republics, Hayti, Cuba, Porto Rico, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Liberia, the Congo Free State, Ethiopia, Korea, China, Siam, and the Philippines. Article II.—The said goods, if not coming from countries comprised in the above list, will still be admitted under the minimum tariff up to September 20, 1900. Article I of the law of July 17, 1900, referred to in the above decree, is as follows: "The minimum tariff on coffee in beans and in pellicles is fixed at 136¢ per 10 kilogrammes."

THE Montevideo Times publishes the following "Reply to a Correspondent":—Dear Sir.—I have received your letter reproaching me with maltreating the English language by habitually dropping the letter "s" in such words as labor, color, honor, etc. Your exposition of my error has filled me with horror and terror, as it would any other author, so much so that I feel inclined to cut my throat with a razor. Yours truly, The Editor.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1900.

We presume that the preliminary steps in the settlement of the Banco da Republica collapse may be considered as finally adopted by all the parties concerned, as the creditors are not at all likely to make a stand against the government's proposals. We may assume therefore that the bank has passed under the control of the government, that a new administration will soon be given to it, that a million sterling will be taken from the currency guarantee fund in London and placed at the bank's disposal, that twenty-five thousand contos will be withdrawn from the federal treasury for discount purposes, and that new bonds will be issued at once to settle the demands of depositors and bill-holders. Nothing of the wreckage will be cleared away, while a considerable amount of new hamper has been acquired. The effect is, not to liquidate and end the ventures which have resulted so disastrously for the bank, but to postpone them to some future day. We wish just here, however, to express our appreciation of Minister Murtinho's firmness and courage in resisting the suggestions from various quarters that paper currency should be issued to meet the emergency, just as it was under the last two administrations. It has been the practice of many a minister of finance to secretly issue currency whenever a difficulty had arisen which could not be met by ordinary means. Although illegal and mischievous, they have never hesitated to issue the notes, for it was an easy way out of a difficulty, and no one has ever been punished for the offence, not even by censure and dismissal from office. We are all the more pleased, therefore, to record Minister Murtinho's refusal to yield to the pressure brought to bear upon him. He has undertaken to reduce the volume of the currency, and he proposes to do it, no matter what it may cost. We have not always agreed with his measures, but we thoroughly approve the purpose. And, while we are about it, we desire also to approve some of the steps which Minister Murtinho has taken to purify some of the unclean places in the department over which he presides. He began at the treasury but was able to abolish only a few of the petty abuses which he found there; the principal ones were too securely entrenched to be driven out in the first campaign. Doubtless he will try again at some future time. The custom-house, with its labyrinth of corruption and spoliation, he has not ventured to touch. The national mint, however, has been purged, and deficits of over six thousand contos have been brought to light, and now the national printing-office, with all its parasitical ramifications, is undergoing treatment. We can not hope that the parasites will all be driven out, but it will be something for economy

and public morality if a half of them are driven forth. It may be, and we trust it will be, that the minister will find so satisfactory a result from these measures, that he will insist on extending them to still other branches of the public service, and that he will insist on guarding against every abuse of that character in the reorganization of the Banco da Republica. If that bank is to recover its credit and to win the predominant influence which he desires it to have, he must give it an administration absolutely free from suspicion, as well as one that is capable and experienced. Hack politicians and political figureheads can have no place in such an institution, and we trust the minister will have the courage to say so.

THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

The bill for the relief of the Banco da Republica as amended passed the senate on the 18th inst. and was returned to the chamber of deputies, where the amendments were approved on the following day. The bill at once received the President's approval. As amended the law provides for the deposit of £1,000,000 sterling in the bank as an aid to commerce, which means that it will be used to cover exchange transactions; for a deposit of 25,000,000 réis currency in account current to enable the bank to assist the market by means of discounts; for the issue of 5 per cent currency bonds (originally limited to 100,000,000\$, redeemable in five years) for the liquidation of the current liabilities of the bank; and for the transfer of the bank to government control until all its indebtedness to the federal treasury is paid. The fiscal commission and directorate of the bank being abolished, the shareholders are left without any means of inspecting, modifying or terminating this official control, and the ultimate surrender of the property to the shareholders depends wholly on the good will and good faith of the government. The bill further provides that the bonds issued in satisfaction of the claims of creditors must be received at their nominal value by the bank in payment of debts, and may be redeemed by purchase when below par, or by drawings when at or above par. They are to be of two classes: registered, in denominations from 100\$ to 1,000\$; and to bearer in one denomination alone — 1,000\$. This last provision would seem to discriminate against the small depositors. A great part of the bill, as amended, relates to the manner of dealing with the present complication, the customary legal formalities and delays being suppressed so that the settlement and transfer could be made at once.

A call for a general assembly of shareholders was issued by the acting president of the bank on the 20th for the following day. As anticipated an insufficient number of shares were represented, and a second meeting was called for the next day, the 22nd, when, under the above mentioned bill, any number of shares would be competent to decide. At this meeting the government proposal was laid before the share-holders and was forced through with but little discussion. The directors offered no statement of the bank's position, no explanation of its difficulties, no account of its assets and liabilities. Some one asked for a list of debtors, but this desire was promptly suppressed, a prominent politician, who probably knows many of the names on that list, insisting that there should be no recriminations. What recriminations there can be in a shareholder wanting to know who has taken his money, we can not imagine, but the government, congress, prominent politicians and the press are all united in wanting to suppress even the slightest exposé of the administration of this great baup. Had the money been lost in loans to commerce, it is certain that there would have been no delicacy about making all the facts known, nor even about publishing the names of all the debtors who had failed to meet their obligations. But for reasons readily understood, it is thought best to suppress all

inquiry into the bank's affairs, and to even conceal from the shareholders themselves, who have every right to know, the names of those who have got away with all its cash assets. There have been a great many mysterious transactions in various parts of the world since history began, but we very much doubt whether a greater evasion of law and perversion of justice ever occurred anywhere than this. It may be the means of preventing a financial crash and of precipitating general bankruptcy, but that it is immoral and contrary to law in every particular, no one can deny. Congress may make the settlement legal, but it can not make it right and moral.

The final step in the settlement of the bank's affairs is that of obtaining the assent of the bank's creditors, and for this purpose a meeting is called for Thursday next. As threats have been made that the non-acceptance of the government proposal will lead to liquidation and the total loss of all claims, it may be considered certain that the creditors will not refuse to accept what has been done. Many of them have their money in the bank on fixed deposit, and the acceptance of 3 per cent bonds will be perfectly satisfactory to them. The small depositors and perhaps a majority of depositors in account current will be the greatest sufferers, as the issue to them of negotiable bonds will send them into the market to realize on them, and this implies a heavy loss. No provisions have been made to protect them against this loss, nor of preventing debtors of the bank from taking an unfair advantage of their necessities. Had it been provided that debtors could not pay them into the bank for more than their current market value, a highly immoral feature of the scheme would have been avoided.

As for the future administration of the bank, nothing definite has yet transpired. The names of various politicians have been mentioned in connection with its presidency, but it is assumed by many well informed men that the minister of finance will refuse to again place the bank in such worthless hands. The politicians are largely responsible for the ruin of the bank, and it would be sheer madness to trust them again. We are glad to see that Mr. Otto Petersen's name is again mentioned as one of the directors, which, if correct, implies that the minister is determined to give the bank a skilled business management. Unless this is done, the next collapse, in the not distant future, will be worse than what we have just witnessed. But more is required than this. The minister should see to it that the bank's assets are realized, and that its mysterious debtors are compelled to disgorge the money they have been secretly withdrawing from its vaults during the last few years. We hear strange stories of six men having drawn out sixty thousand contos, of one man having taken out sixteen thousand contos without the security demanded of the ordinary merchant, and many others of like import. These may not be true; we hope they are not. But the mystery surrounding the whole affair, compels one to believe that there is something to conceal and that much that is bad is true, even if it is not the worst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

Rio de Janeiro 20 September, 1900.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir: — In your issue of the 18th inst. under the heading "The Banco da Republica," you mention my name in connection with certain statements regarding the situation of the said bank.

As these statements do not emanate from me, nor have been known to me, I shall thank you to publish in your next issue a rectification as to the source of your information.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

OTTO PETERSEN.

No rectification whatever is necessary. We did not ascribe our information to Mr. Petersen, and should there be any suspicion

that it was derived from him, we beg to state that the said information was not derived from him, nor had he any knowledge of it. Mr. Petersen was occupying a delicate position in the affair, and we not only did not seek information from him, but we should have hesitated to use anything coming direct from him without his full consent. Our information was derived from the many merchants and brokers with whom we conversed on the subject, and we used what seemed to be pretty well authenticated. If, however, Mr. Petersen wishes to deny the statements made relative to the false balance sheet, the exhausted cash and the existence of *reverses* in the cash, we shall be very glad to give the fullest publicity to the denial and to correct our own statements thereto. — *Ed. News.*

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 20.—*Senate.*—Several speeches were made on the bill empowering the government to enter into agreement with creditors who obtain judicial decisions in favor of their claims. In a speech on this bill Senator Lopo de Bulhões gave the senate the following information in regard to some of the transactions between the government and creditors: —In 15 cases, in which successful litigants claimed 3,900,000\$, the government had succeeded in obtaining an arrears of 1,500,000\$. In the case of the Companhia do Lácteo de Ferro do Esteiro, de São Francisco ou Chopim the company, whose charter had been canceled by the government, went to law and obtained a judgment requiring the government to revive the charter or compensate the company for the loss sustained. The government decided in favor of the latter alternative and the company claimed 6,000,000\$, alleging that the government owed it interest amounting to 4,111,000\$, that its paid up capital was 2,200,000\$ and that its charter was worth 10,000,000\$. The government refused to pay 6,000,000\$ and the company reduced its claim to 3,000,000\$ which was paid by the government. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The vote on the general revenue bill and discussions was commenced.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Famines are reported to have occurred in various *colônias* in the state of Minas Gerais.

—Advices from São Paulo state that deposits on the savings bank there are steadily increasing.

—Belo Horizonte, the new capital of the state of Minas Gerais, is said to have a population of 15,000.

—Business men in São Paulo say that they do not want the monotonous chaperoned by the Association Commercial of São Paulo.

—At a congress (sessões) of the chiefs of the republican party of Para on the 16th, Dr. Augusto Monteiro was nominated for the next gubernatorial term.

—A defalcation of about 33,000\$ cash has been discovered in the general administration of the Federal post-office, besides various forms which imply a further deficit.

—A São Paulo jury has acquitted a man named Joaquim Barboza who had killed his father-in-law. Stealing chickens has come to be a far more serious matter than taking human life?

—The prefect of Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais, estimates the receipts and expenditures of that city for 1901 at 51,349,524\$. It makes a very modest showing beside the enormous budget of this city.

—Steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of Juiz de Fora where epidemics have been so frequent during recent years. Dr. Rocha Pará was investigating the sanitary condition of the city during the past week and will report on the subject.

—The defaulter dispatcher of the Viação Paulista, who ran away with another man's wife and 1,107,500\$ of the company's money, was eventually caught. He restored the money, and was thereupon released from arrest — *without a stain on his character*, of course.

—In São Paulo discussion has again broken out over the alleged cash advances of the state to the federal government during the naval revolt. It is shown that the secretary of finance in 1891 denied explicitly that the state had made any such advance. Now, however, São Paulo is trying to collect over eight thousand contos.

—The Spanish minister to Brazil, Baron de la Barre, arrived at São Paulo on the 16th on a visit to that state. On the 17th he visited the governor and his secretaries on the 18th the Museu Paulista and a factory at Mooca, and on the 19th paid a visit to Santos. Afterwards he visited some of the best known coffee estates in São Paulo, and then returned to this capital, much pleased with the excursion.

—A Desterro telegram of the 17th says that a Paraná police force had invaded Santa Catharina between Caioinhas and Timbó, and in a fight which followed the Paraná commandant was killed. A subordinate then returned to Porto União for reinforcements. In all probability this encounter has something to do with the pursuit of a party of bandits said to have been raiding the district about Porto União.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The July traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 75,675,310 in currency, against 96,975,990 last year, showing a decrease of 21,299,680. The exchange rate was 1/1d. this year against 8 1/16d. last, the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £ 3,468 this year and £ 3,257 last year, an increase of £ 211. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 28,364 against £ 21,083 last year, a gain of £ 7,281.

LOCAL NOTES.

It is stated that the President and his retinue will leave for Buenos Aires on the 6th or 7th of October.

A resolution has been presented to congress prolonging the present legislative session to November 2.

A telegram sent to the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, on the 19th inst., stated that many depositors were removing their money from the savings bank of this city.

A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says the decree has been signed which appoints Camelo Lampeira as minister to Brazil. It is no business of ours, but the Portuguese government could have done better.

On the 18th inst. the senate voted in third reading the bill which restores Deputy Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. It all helps to keep up expenditures at a high figure.

Among the passengers for Europe on the Italian steamer "Peregrine" on the 20th inst. was Dr. Camillo Terui, who has been spending some time here in studying our botanic pest and introducing a serum which he claims to be an improvement on the Versus serum.

The public now sees whether the real enemy of Brazil is *The Rio News*, that has warned against the consequences of the government's policy, or the crowd of parasites and sycophants who for unconfessed motives have encouraged the government to persist in that disastrous policy.

Julio de Castilhos seems to have changed his tactics. His deputy Germano Hasselock, who not long ago was attacking the minister of finance, is now defending Sr. Murtinho. This deputy, who now attacks Senator Ray Barbour, at a recent sitting of the chamber caused a very scandalous scene by the violent and insulting language of which he made use.

In a letter to some of his castillians admirers Gen. Arthur Oscar complains of having been unjustly treated by the government of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. We agree with the complaining general. Justice demanded that the President should have ordered his trial for the acts of birbriots cruelty which he is accused of having committed in Bahia.

"I see said Sulawyt, with a reckless wink, "that Murtinho has set his pet dog on the *Times* correspondent, and if we are to judge by the growling there'll be some torn clothes on the green before long. But, bless you, that dog's teeth can't tear one of Murtinho's new gelatine stamps, so I'm not anticipating much of a rumpus. He's a faithful dog though, isn't he?"

The public health authorities report that there were 498 deaths registered in this city during the first 15 days of this month, against 558 in the preceding half month (16 days). The sanitary state of the city is considered good. There were 13 deaths from bubonic pest, 24 from small pox, yellow fever 3, beriberi 3, typhoid fever 2, diphtheria 1, pulmonary consumption 10. There were in the same period 579 births and 150 marriages.

Owing to an unforeseen difficulty we were unable to print our last issue in time for the English mail of the 19th, which closed at 11 a.m. The papers were forwarded by the Italian steamer "Peregrine" via Barcelona, on the following day, and as this steamer is advertised to arrive at Genoa in 14 days our papers should be in London before the arrival of the "Clyde." We regret the delay in delivering the paper to local subscribers, but it was impossible to avoid it.

The thieves are still at work cutting and carrying off the telephone wires, and the police are unable to stop it. One policeman admitted that a cut wire fell at his feet a few nights ago, but he was unable to see who did it. And now a new trick has appeared—the theft of the Auer burners in the gas lamps. The gas company has appealed to the police to stop the thieving, but we need not expect any immediate results. In all probability the policeman would not be able to see the thief were he even standing under the lamp itself.

A great deal is said from time to time about the sanitary condition of various establishments in this city and the health authorities take much credit to themselves for all the improvements. And yet the yards of the Misericordia hospital, comprising 56 closets, drain directly into the bay, in violation, if we are not mistaken, of the law. It would seem that the law is not uniform for all, and that offences which incur heavy fines when committed by an ordinary citizen, are not even punishable when committed by a powerful corporation.

On the 20th the minister of finance had a conference with the director-president of the Aliança company to know if his operatives are in need of any assistance.

We regret to say that we have lost one of our keenest sportsmen and all-round athletes in the person of Mr. H. P. Wright, since our last issue appeared, as he has said farewell to Buenos Aires, and will in future take up his residence in Rio, where we wish him all good luck. Both as an Association and Rugby football player he has been very energetic during his stay among us, while he is a keen lawn tennis and golf player and has organised many an enjoyable "shout," of which sport he was particularly fond. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

It is interesting to note that Deputy Barbossa Lima, on the 17th ventured to break the silence in regard to holding responsible the directors of the Banco da República. In a speech in the chamber the official reporter (*Diário Oficial*, 18th September page 1446) makes him say:—"The orator understands that the managers of the Banco da República are the ones responsible for the present situation. (General applause). He hopes that the government will show a moralising energy toward this establishment, promoting the responsibility of the guilty ones. (expressions of approval)." On the 19th the *Páiz* also discussed the same subject and urged the directors of that bank responsible for its present deplorable situation.

From the effects of the present crisis there has doubtless already resulted much unnecessary suffering, which, it is natural to suppose, will for a long time constantly continue to increase. We accordingly suggest the organization of charitable committees for the purpose of investigating the respective cases and affording relief to the sufferers. In emergencies like this more than at any other time it is in every respect desirable to adopt measures for curbing our selfish impulses and cultivating charitable and self-denying tendencies. It has been observed that in financial and commercial crises what does most harm is brutal and ferocious selfishness carried to a point that is on, or even beyond the verge of insanity.

LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

A smokers' club at the Laranjeiras Club on Saturday evening last, which was voted a great success by the members and their friends. The chair was occupied by the Club's vice-president, Mr. H. W. Stacey, and among those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Rey, J. D'Arcy and Messrs. Saville, Smallpiece, Ehrhardt, Whidborne, Ross-Napier, Pierce, Nelson, Mill and Stacey. The programme was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of a copy of *The Cuban Financier*, edited and published by Mr. Goo. E. Bryson, who will be remembered here as one of the *New York Herald* reporters who visited this country during the *maior revolta*. He is a wide-awake journalist and is running a handsome little paper in Havana.

Consular Reports: August, 1900. This issue of this interesting and useful compilation contains Secretary Dawson's report of the railways of Brazil, and extracts from Consul-General Seeger's report on "Trade Conditions in Brazil in 1899." Both are full and carefully prepared, especially Mr. Dawson's exhaustive study of Brazilian railways.

Tales of the Pampas: by William Bulfin (Clue Bonito), London; T. Fisher Unwin, 1900. This is the tenth volume of *The Overseas Library*, and will unquestionably be one of the most popular of the series. As a study of gaucho life on the Argentine pampas it is incomparable. We shall hope to refer to it more at length later on.

The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice: by James Mason. London: Horace Cox, Windsor House, Brear's Buildings, 1900. This is a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Mason's well known manual on chess, in which the chess student will find not only the general principles governing the game, but also a clear and explicit explanation of its combinations and a comprehensive description of the celebrated master plays. It is an invaluable companion for every chess-player.

Relatório da Câmara Sindical dos Corretores de Fundos Públicos da Capital Federal, from 1st April 1899 to 1st March 1900. The official report of the syndics charged with the fiscalization of broker's transactions in public funds. The report is accompanied by a graphic map showing the oscillations in exchange from 1899 to 1900. The tables cover a wide range of subjects, from exchange and public funds to the sales and extreme quotations of shares in all the national banks and companies.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the years 1899-1900. A volume of 424 pages, showing the countries and corporations which have failed to meet their obligations in the London market. We regret to say that the União Sorocabana e Itiana Railway Co. still figures among the defaulters. The council reports that an indirect reply had been received from the President in regard to the letter addressed to him 27th February, 1899, in which he stated that he had called the company's attention to the matter, and that the government was in no better position than other creditors. The recent judicial decision against the company and in favor of the sterling debenture holders will, we trust, settle this disgraceful default.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The *caixa econômica* (savings bank) at Ouro Preto has suspended payments because its money is deposited in account current with the Banco da República.

It is stated that at Bragança, S. Paulo, a Belgian syndicate is going to establish a large electric plant. It will obtain power from a fall on the river Jaguary.

The municipal government of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, is taking into consideration a proposal for holding annual exhibitions, similar, we presume, to the county fairs in the United States.

The decision of the treasury being against them in regard to the presence of salicylic acid, the importers of Portuguese and Spanish wines have suspended their orders for the present.

It is stated that Dr. Rangel Pestana is one of the candidates for the presidency of the Banco da República. If he is chosen, we propose Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues for the vice-presidency.

The type-setters of the *Diário de Pernambuco* having struck on account of not having received their pay, that journal is suspended publication. The *Diário* is, we believe, the oldest journal in the state.

Why are the government chemists objecting so strongly to the presence of salicylic acid in foods and drinks? The general scientific opinion is that it is harmless where encountered in small quantities.

The creditors of the Banco da República are called to meet on Thursday the 27th inst. to decide upon the government proposals. Being between the devil and the deep sea, it is seen to have but little choice.

The *Commercio do S. Paulo* of the 21st inst. publishes the following telegram from Rio de Janeiro:—"The run on the government savings bank [caixa econômica] has entirely ceased. The demands of depositors were met without cause for the slightest complaint."

The dictator-general of public health has instructed his inspectors to strictly enforce the regulation which prohibits the exposure for sale in the open air of articles of food. It will be a healthy sight to see jerked beef and salt pork laid out for sale in a glass case.

The exportation of live stock to the Brazilian ports has again commenced, and during the past few days over 300 novilhos have been shipped to Patâ, the first of a series of shipments which will follow shortly to Rio, Santos and Bahia.—Buenos Aires *Sport and Pastime*, Sept. 12.

The latest *boato* in regard to the bank crisis is that the Banco da República is to be transformed, with the assistance of the Rothschilds, into a bank of issue on a gold basis at a new par of exchange, which is to be 12d. We very much doubt whether the Rothschilds will enter into any such scheme.

On Friday and Saturday government 5⁰/ currency bonds again declined, the extreme prices being 750⁰ and 770⁰. The recent permanent fluctuations are, of course, the result of the government's plan for meeting the crisis and of the prevailing uncertainty in regard to the manner in which that plan will be executed.

A factory of wax matches has been established at Piracicaba, S. Paulo. It is said to be the only one in Brazil, and we suspect that, even so, it will prove to be one too many. Wooden matches seem to correspond to all requirements, and it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient demand for wax matches to support the factory.

On Saturday there were sales of Banco da República shares at prices varying from 40⁰ to 45⁰. This is better than could have been expected; but it is possible that those sales may have been made to persons who had some special object in purchasing and that consequently they have no significance as an indication of the market value of the shares.

Reports are current that the Banco Rural e Hypothecario has decided to pay maturing bills only on the day of maturity, which is not justified by law, and that the directors are proposing to liquidate the liabilities of the said bank by offering 30 per cent cash and 70 per cent in bills. We hope, the reports, though published in this morning's papers, may prove untrue.

It is stated that 1,601 of the shareholders of the Banco da República are women and 751 are minors. We understand that several benevolent societies have money invested in the shares of the bank. The bank has hitherto paid a half-yearly dividend of 6⁰ per share. Deprived of the income which they derived from this source, many families we are informed will be reduced to penury.

Trial shipments of manganese were made from Cibili as far back as 1884 with 4324 tons, increasing gradually to 50,000 tons in 1890, the average for the previous ten years having been 37,000 tons. The greater part of the ore comes from the districts of Vallenar and Coquimbo. Total exports during the last ten years reached 343,887 tons, which at an average of 13¹/₂ per unit of manganese gives a total value of £ 10,888 counting an average of 47 units. The average rate of freights to Europe was 26⁰ per ton.

There was a trifling run on the savings bank during the past week, but without disturbing the customary serenity of that public institution. It has the legal right to exact 60 days' notice on the withdrawal of large sums, and such a notice is fatal to an exciting run.

A meeting of the creditors of the Banco da República is called for day after tomorrow for the purpose of taking action on a proposal for the payment of their claims on the bank. Unless measures are previously adopted for securing a free expression of opinion, due consideration for all suggestions and order and decorum in the proceedings, this meeting, we fear, will be a wretched farce like that of the shareholders on Saturday.

Just how the press is influenced may be seen by the following illustration which is related to us as a fact. One of the local papers, which is opposed to hoisting the German flag over the Banco da República, owes that bank one hundred contos, of which twenty contos were received not very long ago. The paper is not worth a fraction of the sum, and can give no security whatever for such a loan. Naturally a foreign manager would be very objectionable to such a debtor—hence the outcry against German domination in Brazil.

As the government is determined to enforce its scheme for the relief of the debtors of the Banco da República (politicians, legislators, officials, protégés, *compañeres* and others), how would it do to provide that the new 3 per cent. apolices will be received only at the current market rate in satisfaction of debts? If the bank can buy apolices in the open market at 450⁰, why should it accept them from a debtor at 1,000⁰? And if the creditor must lose 55 per cent. on his claims against the bank, why should the debtor make 55 per cent. in paying up his obligations?

If the government is willing to purchase the claims of creditors of the Banco da República for bonds which, whatever they may be worth in the market, constitute a burden of 100,000,000 on tax-payers, then either the government is assisting in defrauding tax-payers or it has good reason to suppose that creditors' claims are worth at least that sum. Consequently creditors before accepting any offer inferior to the nominal value of their claims, should appoint competent persons to examine the affairs of the bank and to report to them on the subject. Neither shareholders nor interlopers have or ought to object to this examination.

In discussing the lamentable condition of the Banco da República, Urbano Duarte says that it was caused largely by the advancement of money on worthless shares and other documents, and at the request of politicians. Under the first head it may be mentioned that the bank has thousands of contos of shares in companies which either have no existence, or have no quotation on the market. One example is the deposit of 400,000⁰ in shares of the Sociedade Anônima de Ceraçais, a purely phantastical company. On the second score, it is well known that a man could get any sum on his own name merely by presenting the card of some influential politician. This shows where the money has gone.

So those beastly banks are at it again, are they?—Yes, I understand that they are preparing to make exchange rise again so as to capture the £ 1,000,000. And then, of course, we shall have another decline and usual violent fluctuations.—How do they manage to do it?—Well, the explanation is that they merely take advantage of our mischievous legislation that interferes with the natural course of trade.—Is that a fact? Well, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll make our legislation still more mischievous and interfere still more with the natural course of trade. *Similia similibus curantur*.—Oh I see! We'll follow the example of Mrs. Parlington, who with her broom attempted to withstand the Atlantic ocean.

In most countries those who are placed in charge of money belonging to others are held to an exceptionally strict accountability. The theft or misuse of such funds is therefore punished more rigorously than the ordinary crimes of the same classes because they imply breaches of trust as well. How then can Brazilians treat such offences so lightly? Was the treasurer of the Central railway, under whose administration over six thousand contos disappeared, less criminally responsible because the money belonged to the state? And the president and directors of a bank, who distribute its funds among their friends and advance it against imaginary or insufficient security, any less responsible here than they would be in England or the United States?

The *New York Commercial* of August 18th quotes from Consul Kennedy of Pará that a movement is in progress, backed by foreign capitalists, chiefly French, to erect a gigantic flour mill there. The location is reported to have been selected, and the building will be completed not later than March 31, 1901. Consul Kennedy says: "The erection of this mill in Pará will be keenly felt by American manufacturers of flour who are marketing their surplus in the Amazon valley, though our exporters may still be able to supply the grain. More important still is the reported formation of a syndicate, composed chiefly of Europeans, for the purpose of erecting a flour mill, a saw mill and a sugar mill combined, the enterprise to be known as the Pará & Amazon Valley Milling Co. The entire outfit, as I am informed, will be purchased in the United States, and an experienced American will be employed to superintend the erection of the mill."

[September 25th, 1900.]

The meeting of shareholders of the Banco da Republica on Saturday is described as having been extremely noisy and disorderly. No statement was made by directors or ex-directors in regard to the affairs of the bank and consequently no one was in a position to express an opinion as to what was the best course to take under the circumstances. Several shareholders attempted to speak, but they do not seem to have succeeded in making themselves heard. There were various proposals of which two at least were worthy of consideration. One of these was presented by Comendador Silver Porto, who asked for the liquidation of the bank under the direction of a committee of three members chosen, one by the creditors, another by the shareholders and the third by the government. The other proposal worthy of consideration was that of Admiral Custodio de Mello who proposed that the shareholders should appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank. No action seems to have been taken on these proposals and it was announced that the offers of the government had been accepted. It was also announced that in the statutes of the bank there had been made certain changes, one of which places it under the government's control. This result of the proceedings was apparently a foregone conclusion when the meeting of shareholders was called.

Commercial travellers in Rio Grande do Sul are subject to a tax as follows:—

	Amount.	Currency Sterling.
Travellers for commercial houses and factories:—		
Established outside the republic.....	500\$	15 c
Established in the republic.....	250\$	7 10
" in the state of Rio Grande.....	100\$	3 0

These taxes are paid says a consular report, even though the traveller shows his samples through the intermediary of a house of business established in Porto Alegre, the latter in such case being responsible for the tax and a fine of ten per cent, for infringement. The tax is not vigorously and uniformly collected, though lately several travellers have had to pay it, and they are always liable to it, more especially if any one denounces them, as sometimes happens, for generally they are not looked upon with much favor; the best houses considering their business sometimes injured by the travellers taking small orders from their customers who often pay their foreign liabilities with the credit obtained from the larger import houses. The payment of the tax holds good for a year.

We have had much pleasure in receiving a visit from Mrs. Mary Robinson Wright, the celebrated American lady traveller and authoress. Mrs. Robinson Wright a few years ago explored the whole of Mexico, and subsequently published, through Messrs. J. T. Lippincott and Co., a work entitled "Pictorial Mexico," which has been a great success. It is an expensive book, \$10 a copy, having been got up like an "edition de luxe," with numerous plates; but this has not stood in the way of its extensive sale. The talented authoress has just returned from a tour throughout Brazil and the Argentine Republic, upon which countries she is now preparing to issue similar works to that on Mexico. These ought to be in demand, especially that upon Brazil, as there are almost no modern works extant upon that country. Mrs. Robinson Wright sailed last Saturday for the United States, but expects to return to Europe in few months. She asked us to express her thanks to Presidents Campos Salles and Roca and to the numerous governors, statesmen and officials in Brazil and Argentina for the great courtesy with which they received her, and for the information they placed at her disposal.—S. A. Journal, Aug. 25.

Our correspondent at Pará, (says the South American Journal of Aug. 25) who has just returned from a trip up the Amazon, as far as Iquitos, writes us a very interesting letter, from which we make the following extract:—Iquitos is quite a flourishing town, with a promise of a great future. I was surprised to find such a lot of steamers there. There are now two lines, which run boats regularly from Europe, namely, from Liverpool and from Genoa, although it is over 2,000 miles up river from Pará. But quite a number of small steamers are regularly plying up river for some 1,000 miles higher. I made notes of many things, which I shall write you later. Upon my return to Manaus I found things, in a business way, very bad, there being quite a crisis, owing to the rise in exchange and the fall in the price of rubber. Added to this, the state government had not paid its employees since April, no money in the treasury but 25,000 contos of apólices (a species of I. O. U.) issued by the government, but not being paid. The dull season was on, and the price of rubber about one-half of what it was last year; and consequently, the probability of the revenue of the state being reduced in proportion, all combined to depress business. However, since then the new governor, Senhor Nery, has taken office, and he has begun by cutting down every expense possible, so that no doubt a great difference will be found in a few months time. Here in Pará the crisis in the exchange and the scarcity of money frightened everybody; but I learn that most of the large houses had restricted very much the advances against rubber, so that the probability of loss is not very great. I am told that, owing to the river falling, much earlier this year than

is usual, the crop of rubber will be greater this year than last. By the time the busy season commences again, about the end of the year, the market ought to have adjusted itself to the exchange and any other disturbing feature, and all things ought to be going smoothly again. At present money is very scarce, and very little business is doing."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Smith sends us the following commandment:—Why does Martinho think that he can force Banco da Republica creditors to accept the 3 1/2% bonds? Because he regards them as his bondmen!

The army of consumption tax parasites is becoming more and more costly. In 1898 the cost of collecting the consumption taxes was 176,242\$. For next year it is estimated at 2,849,400\$.

Public opinion should be respected. When a minister sees that he does not inspire confidence, he should not hesitate to resign. And he should not be permitted to force the country to accept as his successor a man who is, if possible, equally, if not more, objectionable towards mitigating the effects of the present crisis.

When creditors of the Banco da Republica show a disinclination to accept 3 per cent. bonds in lieu of money, they are threatened with the ruinous liquidation of the bank. When the people clamor for Martinho's dismissal, they are threatened with the appointment of Serzedelo. Thus do the government and its sycophants seek to force us to endure with musselmanic resignation the evils they have inflicted on us by threatening to inflict on us still greater evils if we venture to ask for relief.

On Monday, 17th inst., government 5 1/2% currency bonds (*apólices gerais*) were offered at 730\$, but buyers were willing to give only 610\$. On Tuesday sellers advanced their demand to 800\$, and buyers were offering 725\$. On Wednesday and Thursday there were sales at 790\$. What was the cause of the rise? Was the ring secretly informed that the government had relinquished the intention of issuing three per cents? We observe that in the engrossment of the law authorizing the issue the amount has been omitted.

When the government in 1897 contracted the 6 1/2% internal loan of 60,000,000\$, it bound itself to redeem the respective bonds at the rate of 6,000,000\$, per annum, and for this reason congress has voted every year an appropriation in the budget. Evidently, however, the government has not honored its obligation, for congress is asked to vote for next year money for paying interest on the original amount of the loan. And we presume that the unexpended appropriations for redemption contribute to constitute the so-called reductions in expenditure.

Those who control the financial policy of the government seem to be absolutely insane. After having secretly used the taxpayers' money to give a false appearance of security to the Banco da Republica, thus causing immense loss to the deluded public, they are said to be now engaged in concocting measures for preventing deposits in the only banks that one generally regards as safe. Has not enough harm been done already? Why not abandon this wretched financial tinkering and try to save something from the wreck?

The persistence of the government and its ring in forcing 3 1/2% bonds on reluctant depositors reminds us of a usurer of whom we once read somewhere—in one of Dickens' novels, we believe. This usurer, whenever he made a loan to a customer, always insisted on the latter's taking a considerable part of the respective amount in currucombs. Now, currucombs are articles of which even a spendthrift requires only a limited number for his personal use. The usurer's customers, then, very naturally endeavored to convert their superfluous currucombs into cash. This flooded the market, which was thus greatly depressed, the usurer and his ring bought currucombs for a song and were ready for the next customer.

Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque has recently published some excellent financial articles in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* and in the Rio de Janeiro press. In one of these articles, published in the *Imprensa*, he very correctly says that the secret loan of \$600,000 made in June by the government to the Banco da Republica was unquestionably the cause, as is now apparent after Minister Martinho's tardy disclosure, of the hitherto unexplained rise in exchange in July and of the subsequent disastrous fluctuations. And yet in spite of this lesson the minister persists in lending gold to the bank. The objection to gold in this respect is similar to the objection to 3 1/2% bonds and to currucombs. Gold is undoubtedly a very valuable article; but in Brazil at the present time, like 3 1/2% bonds and currucombs, it is not money, but merchandise. And any one, who, being in pressing need of money, has to realize quickly on merchandise, will, as the president of the Banco da Republica discovered, have to make sacrifices, whether the merchandise on which it is forced to realize is gold, or 3 1/2% bonds, or currucombs. Nor is the seller the only sufferer. The consequent disturbances in markets in any way affected by transactions in the respective merchandise occasion loss, in some degree, to the whole business community.

Minister Martinho has the reputation of being a very rich man and President Campos Salles, though at one time peculiarly embarrassed, is supposed to be now in comparatively affluent circumstances. Neither of them, consequently, have any pressing need for their official salaries and if they would refrain during the present emergency from drawing those salaries, they would, without personal inconvenience, set a patriotic and praiseworthy example, which should be followed by members of congress and all public functionaries that are not absolutely needy. In every branch of the public service needless expenditure should cease and in many cases even useful expenditure may be advantageously postponed. The debts of the government to business men should be promptly paid. Leniency should be displayed towards dilatory taxpayers, who should not be burdened with ruinous fines for using in meeting their business engagements the limited means at their disposal, even though they are thus prevented from complying promptly with the demands of general, state and municipal tax-collectors. In short everything possible should be done to diminish the depletion of business resources and promote the influx of money into business channels. The adoption of these suggestions will, we think, contribute considerably towards mitigating the effects of the present crisis.

—Doctor, I have prescribed for this patient of mine a dose of 50,000,000\$ in currency. I'm trying to have the prescription filled and I'm informed that you have a stock of the medicine belonging to some imbeciles who allow you to dispose of it as if it were your own.—"You shan't have it. Give your patient 600,000 of these nice, yellow, shiny pastils made of the imbeciles' blood and sweat by a special and costly process of my own invention. The vile stuff that you prescribed is only fit for making bonfires at the custom-house for amusing the imbeciles at their own expense."—But Doctor——"No objections! Do as I tell you!"—But the only medicine that he can take is currency.—"I don't care whether it is or not. Let him convert the pastils into currency, if he can't swallow anything else."—But Doctor, the process of conversion is very difficult and costly.—"What if it is? So much the better for the fraternity. What's the matter with your patient anyhow?"—He complains of suffering from the disturbing influences of exorbitant taxation, financial anarchy and ignorance and general rascality.—"Oh! If he complains of disturbing influences, does he? Well, we'll disturb him."—But Doctor, what shall we do if there is no improvement? If refuse to contemplate that contingency. He must improve.—"But suppose he even gets worse?"—Why, in that case make him pay for another ticket and distract him again. The worse he gets the more you must distract him. *Similia similibus curantur.*"

SEVEN years ago, a farmer in the neighborhood of Guelph, Ontario, says the *Guelph Herald*, hung his vest in the barn yard; a calf chewed the pocket in the garment in which was a gold watch. One day recently, the animal, a staid old cow, was butchered for beef, and the watch was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the process of respiration—the closing in and filling of the lungs—kept the stein whittier wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years. Spectres are shown the watch in evidence of the truth of the story. Next, please!—Exchange.

According to a recent telegram from China, 93 missionaries have been killed and 170 have disappeared. The number of French members of religious establishments who have been killed, mounts up to 106. Add to these the large number of converted natives who have been killed, and the aggregate is large enough to make one ask whether it is right and humane to force a religion upon a people so savagely opposed to a change. The Chinese consider themselves civilized and they have a right to preserve and protect their own religion. To force a faith upon them which they do not want, is to invite violent resistance, just as it would in any western nation; and then that resistance may lead to war, which means bloodshed, destruction of property, indemnities, and political complication. Is this the teaching of the Christian religion?

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 25th, 1900.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 55 per A. 1 stg. 54.75 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 18327
do of 1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 800
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 10 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)..... 26760
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)..... 370 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per A. 1 stg. 20 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per A. 1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 48041
Value of A 1 sterling 245000

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 17.—The market was unstable, but business was fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 closing 9 1/2
Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 closing 9 1/2
Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

Sept. 18.—No change in the tendency of the market; business continued fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4

Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—9 3/4 closing 9 1/2—9 3/4

Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

Sept. 19.—No alteration in quotations to be recorded; transactions reported were only few.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2
" " closing 9 1/2—10 1/2

Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

Sept. 20.—The market continued weak and indecisive, and business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2
" " closing 9 1/2—10 1/2

Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

Sept. 21.—Today's market continued dull and without animation.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 9 1/2—10 1/2

Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 9 1/2—10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

Sept. 22.—The market was stronger than on the preceding days but quotations varied frequently; there was some business transacted.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 10 1/2—11 1/2

Private bills..... opening 9 1/2—10 1/2 closing 10 1/2—11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 361—366 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th September, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—In view of the situation and its uncertainties, there was a very large amount of coffee exported last week. The total sales reported aggregate 14,000 bags, though as not a little has been bought for cash outside the usual channels it may be that the sales were really larger than those reported. The receipts for sugar were \$2,753, those for tobacco \$1,000, and those for cotton \$1,000. The receipts fell off about 20 reis the arroba during the week, while yesterday afford still another slight decline.

Foreign advices report the sales last week in the principal coffee markets as follows:—In Santos 15,000 bags, in Rio 10,000 bags, in Salvador 10,000 bags, in Bahia 10,000 bags, in Pernambuco 10,000 bags, in the corresponding week of last year and \$30,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Retail prices during the week for N. Y. Type
No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average
at Santos, with daily reported sales
at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Average per 10 kilos
Sept. 17. 12,000—12,200	15,000 bags.	7 200
18. 11,800—12,000	10,000 ..	7 200
19. 11,800—12,000	5,000 ..	7 200
20. 11,600—11,800	5,000 ..	7 100
21. 11,600—11,800	10,000 ..	7 100
22. 11,400—11,600	4,000 ..	7 000

The shipments since our last report have been:

	49,636 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.	Costa Rica
Sept. 17.	34,620
18. 9,160
19. 9,140
20. 9,140
21. 9,140
22. 9,140

96,490 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

Sept. 17. New York Br. str. *Cybern Prince*..... 20,753

20. Baltimore Amer. bk. *Good News*..... 8,000

22. New York Germ. str. *Syndicat*..... 28,929

Europe:

Sept. 14. Marseilles Fr. str. *Espagne*..... 4,257

Oran do

Algiers do

Constantinople do

Smyrna do

Messina do

Hamburg Germ. str. *San Nicolas*..... 12,087

Copenhagen do

London Brit. str. *Caledonia*..... 500

Hamburg Germ. str. *Pernambuco*..... 2,000

Oleissa II str. *Persia*..... 350

Constantinople do

Genoa do

Smyrna do

Sabaudia do

Havre str. *Colombia*..... 8,699

22. Hamburg Germ. str. *Paraguay*..... 11,292

Copenhagen do

Cape Verde:—

Sept. 15. Northern ports str. *Iacobina*..... 2,780

15. Southern ports str. *Iaiuba*..... 1,228

16. Northern ports str. *Japurd*..... 200

16. Southern ports str. *Meteiro*..... 130

19. Northern ports str. *Hadma*..... 1,350

The receipts for the past week were 82,464 bags against 86,327 bags for the previous week and 82,979 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Sept. 22 Sept. 15

No. 6... 12,000 12,200

8... 11,600 11,800

9... 11,200 11,400

9... 11,000 11,200

The stock was estimated this morning at 46,357 bags, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, and 46,377 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 50,410 bags.

September 25th, 1900.]

THE RIO NEWS.

9

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Sept. 16
U.S. States	bags	6,574
Europe	"	11
Cane	"	1
River Plate, etc.	"	1
Costa Rica	"	1
Total shipments	bags	26,023
Average export No. 7, N.Y.	"	1
per arroba	"	1
No. 5	"	1
N.Y. spot quote, N.Y.	"	1
Exchange on London	"	1
Steamer freight, \$10 per ton	"	1
Keepers at Santos	"	1
Stock at Santos	"	1
Stock at Santos	bags	88,150

Receipts	Shipments	Sept. 17
12,920	11,741	20,006
10,275	11,365	8,334
2,465	6,455	5,219
20,680	20,680	41,154
2,950	1,930	80,012
70	70	100
200	1,000	1,500
15,274	18,415	14,539
248,495	248,914	240,500
11,800	12,000	11,800
11,800	11,800	11,800
8,360	9,150	8,360
9,150	10,400	9,150
9,150	10,400	9,150
50 c.	50 c.	50 c.
49,778	49,794	50,109
89,740	97,750	95,740

Imports.

Flour.—The *Garton* arrived here yesterday with 17,435 bags from the River Plate. The shipments from the River Plate still continue and we expect to see about 30,000 bags come in this week. The demand in the market is small, and quotations continue unchanged, as shown in the following table:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	—
do 2nd	—
Baltimore 1st	24,000—total 100
do 2nd	28,000—total 23,000
Western and Interior	28,000—total 30,000
River Plate	23,000—total 35,000
Local Mills	27,000—total 30,000

Codfish.—The arrivals were 550 cases from Hamburg by the *Panamericana*. The stocks in first hands consist of 10,000 tubs of Gaspé, 7,000 of Halifax, and 1,500 cases of Norwegian, total 18,500 packages. Importers continue to quote 43¢ per tub of Gaspé, \$35.00 for Halifax and \$38.00 for Norwegian case. Brokers quote from 43¢ per lb to 47¢ per lb for Gaspé, 20¢ per lb for Halifax and 25¢ per lb for Norwegian.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.**Pork.**—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Rice.—The receipts were 11,803 bags by the *Caron* from Liverpool, and 20 ex *Minas* from Genoa. The prices continue unchanged.

White Pine.—No arrivals during the past week. Market nominal.**Spruce Pine.**—Market nominal.**Swedish Pine.**—None in the market.**Kerosene.**—No receipts. Prices are nominal.

Rosin.—The *St. Croix* brought 4,675 barrels from Savannah. There were no changes in prices.

Turpentine.—The receipts were nil. Market nominal.

Cement.—The *Australia* brought 5,360 barrels from Bremen. Quotations are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The arrivals were 5,577 bags by the *Garton* from the River Plate. The wholesale price continues from 10¢ per lb to 10¢ per kg of 61 kilos.

Bran.—No arrivals. The bag of 50 kilos is now quoted at 4¢ per kg.**Hay.**—The *Garton* brought 1,000 bales, the *Ontario* 8,600, and the *Floriano* 3,874, all from the River Plate. We quote from 15¢ to 16¢ reis per kilo wholesale.**Coal.**—The following vessels arrived with coal:From Cardiff, ex *Galena*, 3,308 tonsLiverpool ex *Lika*, 2,644 "Cardiff ex *Colony*, 2,595 "ex *Tiverton*, 3,075 "

The receipts continue regular. The prices

are fallen, as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maceió, 130,000—140,000

Bahia and Aracaju, 120,000—125,000

Campos, 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty, 135,000—140,000

Parahyba, 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg., 100,000—195,000

ditto, 100,000—220,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 17.

DURKAN.—Germ. lk. *Serita*; 472 tons; *Dalmatian*; 53 ds; rice to order.RIVER PLATE.—Arg. lk. *Florence*; 417 tons; *Dioscori*; 26 ds; sundries to J. J. Gonçalves & Co.

SEPTEMBER 19.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *Colour*; 1,598 tons; *Hughes*; 51 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ.—Br. lk. *Ontario*; 815 tons; *Lawrence*; 15 ds; hay to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.

SEPTEMBER 22.

HULL.—Br. sp. *Falls of Afton*; 1,829 tons; *Title*; 65 ds; coal to Gas Company.LISBON.—Port. lk. *Glycina*; 700 tons; *Cerega*; 38 ds; sundries to order

SEPTEMBER 23.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Br. sc. *Greyhound*; 167 tons; *Stibbington*; 41 ds; ballast to Norton, Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 18.

TALITA.—Br. sp. *Latimer*; 1,619 tons; *Johnson*; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SHIP ISLAND.—Br. lk. *C. W. Jones*; 825 tons; *Caron*; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 20.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. lk. *Good News*; 676 tons *Myrtle*; coffee.SAVANNAH.—Br. lk. *Gazelle*; 999 tons; *Green*; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 21.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor. lk. *Olivia*; 443 tons; Christensen; coffee.BARAHONA.—Amer. lk. *Adam H. Spies*; 1,115 tons; *Godeff*; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 22.

PUERTO RICO.—Br. sc. *Glenville*; 299 tons; *Bute*; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL. 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. 37 shillings, 6d, and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOVA, MARSEILLE. 40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. 40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE. 35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRISTRADE. 1—15 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON. 1—10 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

EAST LONDON. 1—57 shillings, 6d, and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

DELAGOA BAY. 1—57 shillings, 6d, and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MOSEL BAY. 1—3,000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

B. AIRES. 1—per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Australis*. 2,000 bags of coffee.BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. *Chili*. 1,528 do do.CAPO DI GÖTEBORG.—Fr. str. *Magnolia*. 1,600 do do.CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. *Pisces*. 500 do do.GENOA.—It. str. *Minas*. 1,000 do do.GENOA.—It. str. *Duca di Galliera*. 2,150 do do.GENOA.—It. str. *Perry*. 500 do do.HAVRE.—Fr. str. *Colonia*. 8,875 do do.HAMBURG.—Germ. lk. *Prinzessin Auguste*. 17,500 do do.MARSELLA.—Fr. str. *Satore*. 2,000 do do.MARSELLA.—Fr. str. *Herschel*. 6,315 do do.ODESA.—It. str. *Perry*. 250 do do.ROTTERDAM.—Germ. str. *Aurora*. 125 do do.PHILIPPIPSBURG.—It. str. *Minas*. 1,000 do do.PHILIPPIPSBURG.—It. str. *Aurora*. 2,150 do do.SAMSOUN.—It. str. *Washington*. 125 do do.SAYRNA.—It. str. *Perry*. 300 do do.RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Bristol*. 20 barrels do.

The receipts continue regular. The prices

are fallen, as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maceió. 130,000—140,000

Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

The receipts continue regular. The prices

are fallen, as shown below:

Avriga. 130,000—140,000

Angara. 120,000—125,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

The receipts continue regular. The prices

are fallen, as shown below:

Fernambuco and Maceió. 130,000—140,000

Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

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Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

The receipts continue regular. The prices

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Fernambuco and Maceió. 130,000—140,000

Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

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Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

ditto. 100,000—220,000

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Bahia and Aracaju. 120,000—125,000

Campos. 120,000—125,000

Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg. 100,000—195,000

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Angra and Paraty. 135,000—140,000

Parahyba. 145,000—150,000

Alcohol of 50 to 55 deg.

[September 25th, 1900]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 24th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buyers	sellers
\$56,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	765,000\$ — 770,000\$
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$	745,000\$ — 750,000\$
13,193,000	13,193,000	do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000\$	945,000\$
33,000,000	11,584,000	Bonds, 1898, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,500,000\$
51,885,000	22,015,500	Gold Loan 1898, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$	— 1,835,000\$
Fct. 17,500,000	18,350,000	Do do 1898, 4 1/2%	1,000\$	— 150,000\$
Fct. 17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1898, 1 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	— 830,000\$
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	200\$	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	“ idem ”.....	500\$	330,000\$
Fct. 45,522,000	4,000,000	“ Minas Geraes ” 5%	500\$	920,000\$
5,000,000	5,000,000	“ idem ” 6 1/2%	1,000\$	—
600,000	600,000	“ Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	1,000\$	1000
10,000,000	10,000,000	“ of Parahyba, 6 1/2%	200\$	200
25,000,000	24,459,500	“ of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	1,000\$	— 151,000\$
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	200\$	200
350,000	350,000	do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	200\$	— 170,000\$
400,000	400,000	do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	200\$	—
		do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%	200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8500\$, Jan. 1900	— 195,000\$
16,000,000	80,000	50,000	200	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series.....	80	3,120,000	8500\$, ditto 1900	— 195,000\$
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	200	1,645,000	4500\$, Aug. 1892	75,000\$ — 9,000\$
15,000,000	80,000	200	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,760,000	2500\$, Jan. 1896	3,000\$ — 5,000\$
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1,000\$ —
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	640,000	5000\$, Jan. 1900	70,000\$
75,000,000	120,000	110	200	Hypotecario do Brasil.....	200	3,500,000	5000\$, July 1899	250,000\$ —
4,000,000	30,000	200	200	Hypotecario do Brasil, 2nd series.....	200	250,317	4500\$, July 1899	33,000\$ — 45,000\$
9,110,000	45,350	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	564,551	6500\$, Jan. 1900	75,000\$ — 105,000\$
5,000,000	25,000	200	200	Nacional do Brasil.....	200	230,000	10000\$, ditto 1900	175,000\$
101,246,000	508,424	all	200	República do Brasil.....	200	17,480,079	6500\$, ditto 1900	44,000\$ — 45,000\$
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio Matto Grosso.....	200	391,700	5000\$, ditto 1900	126,000\$
			200	do 2nd series.....	40	75,000	5000\$, ditto 1900	215,000\$ — 220,000\$
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200	7,571,450	4500\$, ditto 1898	190,000\$
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	2,185,126	11 1/2% ditto 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercio da Bahia.....	100	6,000,000	12,500\$, Jan. 1900	100,000\$ —
7,000,000	35,000	200	200	Comerco Industrial e Agricola.....	100	368,550	10 1/2% ditto 1899	190,000\$ —
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	140	1,741,921	8 1/2% ditto 1899	110,000\$
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	5000\$, Jan. 1900	130,000\$
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	655,000	7500\$, Jan. 1893	—
10,344,010	—	—	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$5,500,000	500,000	all	\$10	Lepoldina.....	\$10	51,985\$	2500\$, Feb. 1900	111,000\$ — 28,000\$
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Mina de S. Jerônimo.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mascate e Campos.....	200	65,000	—	—
—	—	—	200	Munizinhos.....	100	—	int. Sept. 93	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	2 500\$	52,000\$
—	—	200	200	do 2nd series.....	75	—	int. Jan. 92	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	6 1/2% June, 92	2,000\$
70,000,000	350,000	—	200	União Sorocabana-Itambaracu.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2% Feb. 86	10,000\$ — 40,000\$
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valequimbra.....	200	45,710	4,000\$, Feb. 1900	—
20,000,000	100,000	62,500	200	Sapucaí.....	200	—	—	—
12,500,000	—	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	55	—	—	4,250\$

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	165,713	—	— 50,000\$
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	65,977	1\$500, July 91	155,000\$ — 185,000\$
7,000	7,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos (old Hotel).....	200	642,348	3 000\$, Mar. 1900	144,000\$ — 144,000\$
14,000,000	20,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	5,000\$, Jan. 93	88,000\$ — 130,000\$
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,898\$	4,000\$, Feb. 1900	80,000\$ —
5,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.....	100	32,492	—	—
9,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Espérança Marítima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	2500\$ — 200,000\$
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Naviação Costeira.....	200	59,593	10 000, Feb. 1900	300,000\$ —
673,400	3,367	all	2,750	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	2,750	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200	Almada.....	200	1,22,080\$	10,000\$, Jan. 1900	115,000\$ — 120,000\$
4,400,000	12,000	2,500	200	Antônio da Fazenda.....	200	279,979	4,000\$, Feb. 1900	—
5,000,000	50,000	all	200	Botafogo (mining).....	200	46,153	—	250,000\$ — 102,000\$
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	1,000,000	—	190,000\$
3,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carrioca.....	200	241,927	12,000\$ ditto 1900	160,000\$ — 150,000\$
4,400,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,002	10,000\$ ditto 1900	150,000\$ —
4,400,000	22,000	all	200	Corporação Industrial.....	200	52,028	10,000\$, Feb. 1900	120,000\$ —
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isidro.....	200	192,000	12,000\$, July 1900	120,000\$ —
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fábrica Paulistana.....	200	200,000	20,000\$, Feb. 1900	120,000\$ —
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mataréa.....	200	92,814	12,000\$, Feb. 1900	120,000\$ —
1,500,000	4,000	all	200	Magdeápolis.....	200	28,277	10,000\$, Jan. 1900	200,000\$ — 215,000\$
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	144,143	10,000\$ ditto 1900	170,000\$ —
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Maropópolis.....	200	211,653	5,000\$, Mar. 96	135,000\$ —
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Proprietas Industrial.....	200	63,859	12,000\$, Jan. 1900	180,000\$ —
450,000	4,500	all	200	Rirk (Woolens).....	200	37,345	4,000\$, Jan. 1900	170,000\$ —
1,400,000	1,000	all	200	S. Félix.....	200	38,399	ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	38,399	ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João do Rio de Janeiro.....	200	71,567	4,000\$, July 1900	150,000\$ — 170,000\$
3,500,000	12,000	all	200	Ubatuba Fábril.....	200	1,314,493	17,000\$, Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation,
5,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliançado.....	200\$	300,000\$	1\$000, July 97	355,000\$ — 370,000\$
2,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	200	15,584	25,000\$, Jan. 99	36,000\$ — 6,000\$
4,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Bonança.....	200	200,000	3,000\$, ditto 1900	37,000\$ —
2,000,000	8,000	4,000	all	Confiança.....	180	366,374	7,000\$, ditto 1900	5,000\$ —
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade.....	200	252,000	8,000\$, ditto 1900	145,000\$ —
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Gestão de Notícias (newspaper).....	200	40,000	2,000\$, ditto 1900	40,000\$ —
9,500,000	12,500	all	200	Indemnizadora.....	200	500,000	3,000\$, ditto 1900	70,000\$ —
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Previdente.....	200	150,120	1 \$000, ditto 1900	17,000\$ —
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Prosperidade.....	200	43,578	17,000\$, Aug. 99	—
5,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carros Tatuarei Moreaux.....	200	—	1,500\$, Jan. 99	15,000\$ —
6,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Doca de Santos.....	200	—	—	—

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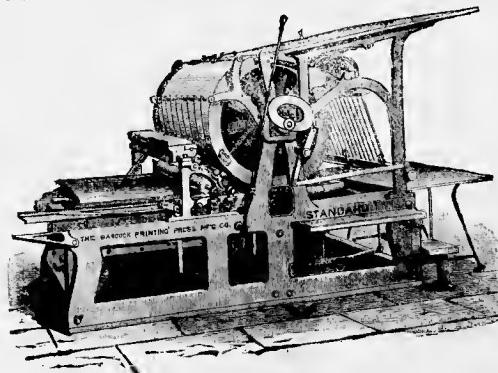
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" 15 Thame-	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	
" 17 Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.	
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" 31 Thame-	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.	

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